

January 1, 1848.

patronage. His Table, as usual, shall be furnished with the choicest delicacies of the market.

Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

**Goods in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Carpets,
Rugs and Oil Cloths.**
May 1, 1848.

150 " Mackerel.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in Exchange.
Louisville, January 1, 1865

5 BARRELS Timothy Seed, just received and for sale by
[Jan. 1, 1848] TORR & CRITTENDEN.

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 1848.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20, 1848.

The Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. NORTON, of the Episcopal Church. Journal was read by the Clerk.

Petitions.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Hobbs, Headly, Patterson, Grey, Bradley and English, and were appropriately referred.

Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. HARDIN, from the Judiciary committee, a bill for the benefit of Wm. Arnett, with a substitute, which was adopted, and the bill passed.

Also, a bill regulating the taxation of cost brought against Executors and Administrators; read and passed.

Also, a House bill, for the benefit of the Mechanics of Union county, with the opinion that it ought not to pass; concurred in.

Mr. PATTERSON, from same committee, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Paducah; read and passed.

A message from the House, announcing the passage of certain bills &c.

Mr. WALKER, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, a bill from the House, enlarging a Constable's district in Ohio county; read and passed.

Also, a House bill, allowing an additional Constable and Justice of the Peace to Letcher county, and an additional Justice of the Peace to Crittenden county; read and passed.

Also, a House bill, to change the name of Thaddeus Franklin, of Livingston county, to that of Thaddeus Mortimer; read and passed.

Also, a House bill, for the benefit of Jonathan Prior, of Graves county—allowing him to import a slave; read and passed.

Mr. BOYD, from the committee on Religion, a bill to divorce Isabella Snelling, and legalize her marriage with Wm. Smothers.

Mr. DRAFFIN moved to amend the bill, by adding an additional section, divorcing John A. Petty, which was agreed to, and the bill then passed.

Mr. DRAFFIN, from the same, a bill to divorce Eva Jane Adams, from her husband, Harvey Adams; read and passed.

The following message from the GOVERNOR, was received, and the rule requiring it to lie over one day, having been suspended, the nominations were then confirmed:

Gentlemen of the Senate:
I nominate for your advice and consent, John W. Price, to be Commissioner of Deeds, &c., for Kentucky in the State of Louisiana.

Orinham Sanders, Archibald Webster, Isaac Gibbons, Norman Christie, John B. Chandler, William Cloyd, Daniel P. White, Jr., Randolph Robinson and Wm. M. Edgington, to be Justices of the new county of Taylor.

Wm. Marshall to be Sheriff, and Wm. P. Rafferty, to be Coroner, of said county of Taylor.

WM. OWSLEY.

Mr. SPEED SMITH, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, a bill to incorporate the Lebanon, New Market and Springfield Turnpike Road Company; ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Muddy River Navigation and Manufacturing Company, with a slight amendment, which was concurred in; the bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. GREY, from the same committee, a bill to incorporate a company to construct a Railroad from Hopkinsville to the Cumberland river; read and passed.

Mr. HELM offered the following joint resolutions, and the rule requiring them to lie on the table one day being suspended, they were then adopted:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Board of Internal Improvement be required to engage the service of a competent engineer, and ascertain the cost of repairing and putting in a condition, according to the most approved plan, for running steam cars, the Lexington and Ohio Railroad. That they also ascertain if there is a more practicable route than the present, of reaching the Kentucky river; if so, report the probable cost of constructing the change in the route, and procuring the right of way, and that they report, if practicable, to the present General Assembly.

Resolved, further, That the Board be instructed to enquire and ascertain by bids or otherwise, what price can be had for said road, and their opinion of the probable effect which its sale would have upon the profits of the navigation of the Kentucky river, and that they report to the present or next General Assembly.

Mr. TODD offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvement be directed to enquire into the propriety of making provision, by law, for rebuilding, in a permanent manner, and on the most approved plan, the Railroad from Lexington to Frankfort, either by the State, or by the State united with individual capital and enterprise, or to provide for a sale of the present road to a private company for a fair consideration, and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. TODD, chairman of the Apportionment Committee, had the unanimous consent of the Senate, to report a bill dividing the State into Senatorial districts, and apportioning the representation of the various counties, which had its first and second readings, and was then made the special order of the day for Monday week, and ordered to be printed, with accompanying documents, for the use of the Senate.

Leave was granted to introduce the following bills:

To Mr. HOBBS, a bill to incorporate the Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; referred.

To Mr. McMILLAN, a bill to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of vacant lands in Nicholas county, to works of Internal Improvement in said county; referred.

To Mr. GREY, a bill to regulate the time of holding the Circuit Courts in the second, seventh, fourteenth, sixteenth and eighteenth Judicial districts; referred.

To Mr. RUSSELL, a bill to incorporate the town of Bridgeport, in Franklin county; referred.

Orders of the Day.

Various bills from the House, had their first and second readings and were appropriately referred.

The Senate, according to order, then resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. WALKER in the chair, on the bill to modify and change the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves into this State. No one being inclined to discuss the bill, the committee rose, and reported it to the Senate, and

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20, 1848.

The House was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Robinson, of the Presbyterian Church. Journal read by the Clerk.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. R. H. Field, Bush, McReynolds, Bourland, Wright and Soery, which were appropriately referred.

The bill under consideration yesterday, when 12 o'clock arrived, "to equalize the compensation for the collection of taxes," came up in order at this time.

Mr. SPEED said that the bill was not properly graduated in the per cent. It should be so graduated as to give an increase of per cent. on the increased amount. That is, the per cent. should be less on the first sums collected to a certain amount, and a greater per cent. on the last sums collected; for as those taxes which were the hardest to collect were invariably left, of necessity, till the last, the per cent. should be increased as an incentive to press their collection. This he regarded as the true policy of regulating the compensation for the collection of taxes.

He discussed the bill at length, and compared the fees of the Sheriff of Jefferson with those of the different counties of the State, and showed that the duties of the former were greater in proportion to the fees received than those of other counties of the State.

He thought the fees quite too small at the present rate, for the collection of taxes in Jefferson, and if they were further reduced, it would be impossible to procure a responsible person to perform the duties.

If it is most important to have the revenue speedily collected, it becomes this House to refuse to reduce the compensation, which is already quite too small; if you do so, you will immediately lose the services of the best and most faithful officers. He discussed the bill at length upon facts and statistics, and insisted, that with the present graduation of the bill, its operation would work gross and outrageous injustice upon the officers of the larger counties; he desired that it might be so amended as that its graduation might operate justly and equally upon all.

He moved to have the bill re-committed to the committee, and that it be printed; but withdrew on request.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of certain bills, &c.

Mr. T. D. BROWN said the gentleman asks that the bill be now re-committed, and be printed. It has been passed by the Senate, has been referred to one of the Standing Committees, has been there perfected and reported to the House. There were gentlemen representing the same views before the committee.

I do not stand here the representative of any Sheriff, but as the representative of the whole people of any county. A person might reasonably think, from his remarks, that he was the organ of a particular Sheriff, and stood on this floor the representative of the Sheriff of the city of Louisville. If this bill is passed, what harm will it do his constituents? It will do them none; but the only injury will be to the Sheriff, one man. If we pass this bill, will his, or any other Sheriff refuse to collect the revenue? If they do, let them do it, and other competent and responsible men can easily be found to fill the office.

The gentleman says the Treasury does not need the money, there is no immediate want of it. But, sir, I would ask, does the State which is four millions in debt, not need all the funds, and can she not find use for them? Suppose the Sheriff of Jefferson, (which I am informed he does,) receives three thousand dollars fees annually, is that not more than an adequate compensation for the duties he performs?

In my county, the Sheriff has never been compelled to sell property to pay the tax, the small taxes are paid as promptly as the larger. The Sheriff of Jefferson, gets more than any other Sheriff in the State.

I am confident that the people of my county are in favor of this bill. I am in favor of it, for it is just and proper, and will bring money into the treasury, and if it is not now needed, we can pay with it the interest on our debt. The Governor in his message recommended the passage of a law similar to this. This bill proposes to reduce the fees for collection, to 7 1/2 per cent. for all under \$3,000, and 5 per cent. for all over that amount. The gentleman has denounced it as unjust and outrageous. I think it does not merit those epithets. It is a revenue measure—it is just, right, and should be passed by this House.

Mr. SPEED said the gentleman last up, (Mr. T. D. Brown,) says that I am advocating the cause of my Sheriff. This law does not affect the Sheriffs of those counties which pay less revenue than the \$3,000; the Sheriff of Hardin county does not have that amount to collect, therefore he is not affected by the passage of this bill, while the Sheriff of my county is; he then is advocating his Sheriff against mine.

I disclaim advocating the cause of any Sheriff, but I believe the operation of this bill, will, as I said before, be unjust and outrageous. Give me a law that will operate equally upon all the Sheriffs and I will support it; but this affects a few and not all. Where it is of utmost importance that we should have good Sheriffs, we are to have, if this bill passes, poor Sheriffs, for the compensation will be too small to induce a responsible man to take upon him the liabilities which will be the same as before the passage of this bill.

Mr. COMBS did not go so far in opposition to the bill as the gentleman from Jefferson, (Mr. Speed.) His greatest wish for a Convention was to remedy a few of these evils, such as the shameless sale of offices, making some of them equivalent to hereditary, &c. He did not wish to discuss the bill and would not take up the time of the House.

Mr. NEWELL said that it appeared to him to be a proposition so clearly plain to every man that there could be no necessity of a re-commitment. He would look to the manner in which the Sheriffs acquired their offices, which was by purchase, as every man in the House knows. If we reduce their pay, it will have the effect only to reduce the price paid for the office, and the difference between the price now paid and what they would then pay, would fall into the Treasury. It would not affect the Sheriffs at all, it might affect the high Sheriff. He hoped that the bill would not be re-committed.

Mr. T. D. BROWN said it was enough for him to know that the bill was right and proper; he could see no good object for returning it to the committee, but he knew the secret object of the gentleman in moving its reference, it was ultimately to accomplish its defeat. It was good policy for its opponents so to do, but for those who are not opposed to the bill, what can be the object of re-commitment; the committee have examined it, it is a plain and simple bill, it proposes to allow seven and a half per cent. for the collection of all sums under \$3,000, and five per cent. for all sums over, it is a plain and easy proposition, there can be no difficulty in understanding the matter now, if there was before. Mr. Brown showed by statistics the amount now received by the Sheriffs of different counties and the amount they would receive under the proposed bill. He thought the provisions of the bill so plain there was no necessity of a re-commitment, and he hoped that those who were in favor of the bill and desired to reduce the fees of those officers and do justice to the people of the State would vote against the re-commitment and for the bill.

Mr. SPEED moved to re-commit the bill to the committee and have it printed; lost 76 to 19.

Mr. TALBUTT offered to amend by providing

that it should not go into effect till their present terms of office expired; lost.

Mr. GARNETT said that he had voted for the commitment, but was in favor of the bill itself. The yeas and nays being called on the final passage of the bill, it was carried; 72 to 21.

Mr. HARRIS—Yeas and Means—a bill relinquishing the title of the State to certain real estate for school purposes; read.

A message was received from the Governor, announcing his approval of certain bills.

Orders of the Day.

On motion of Mr. TOWLES, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. COLLINS in the Chair, on the bill to amend the revenue law.

Mr. HUGHES thought that it was a matter well understood by the people of Kentucky, as well as the Representatives, he had no disposition to make a speech upon the bill, and he hoped as the matter had been fully discussed, that the committee would not be detained longer.

Mr. HARRIS did not know that any thing he could say, would aid in determining the minds of any gentlemen in this House; but it was a matter in which he felt called upon to make a few remarks.

The matter of specific taxation, he believed to be at war with the plain principles of the constitution. When this law was adopted, Kentucky was in great pecuniary embarrassment. He was in favor of the passage of the bill, and opposed to the amendment. Some one has said that there is a deficit in the treasury which must be met, and that the passage of this bill would deprive us of the means with which to do it. There is enough in the treasury to make it up for the first year. It has been said by some, that poor young men have no right to wear a watch. Poverty, sir, is no disgrace. The poor have their wants and desires, as well as the rich, and have as perfect a right to their gratification. Some young men have gold watches, while they would not part for the half of Kentucky, owing to the source from which they may have derived it. The poor young men are taxed more than any other class. He hoped the House would repeal the law.

Mr. D. P. WHITE said he would make only a few remarks upon this bill, the main object of which is the raising of revenue. Gentlemen appear to desire that the law of specific taxation shall not be repealed or account of the revenue deficit in our treasury. If there should be a deficiency in the treasury he was in favor of raising revenue in some other way than by specific taxation. He knew of but one mode of taxation at the present day that was equal and just, and that was by ad valorem taxation, and he thought that no man should desire any other mode of taxation than by the ad valorem system. He was opposed to increasing the taxes in any manner until he was satisfied that there was an absolute necessity; therefore, for the universal tendency of taxes are to increase, and there is not a State in the Union that has ever reduced her taxes; and we might increase our taxes, and at the end of the year our treasury will be in the same condition that it now is.

Specific taxation is unjust in its character and should not be indulged in. He thought the precedent of the former action of this House a bad one, and it would be wise for them to repeal it; there is no system that is just save the ad valorem, and no other mode is equal in its character. He was in favor of repealing the specific tax, and basing all taxation upon the ad valorem system.

Mr. HAGGARD discussed the bill at length, (his remarks will be given hereafter.)

Mr. BUSH did not see the necessity of discussing the question further and he moved that the committee rise and report, but withdrew on request.

Mr. TOWLES explained his position on the constitutional argument, &c.

Mr. GAINES was opposed to the law upon principle. He thought the equitable and proper system of taxing property was according to its value. He did not think that the passage of the bill would much reduce the revenue. He was in favor of laying a tax upon the value of property; that the man who has the greatest share of property has the greatest amount of government protection, and should pay taxes in proportion. He was not in favor of allowing the County Courts the right of legislating. It might be necessary to raise the tax upon the value of property one or two cents upon the hundred dollars, and he would prefer that rather than the unjust system of specific taxation.

Mr. T. D. BROWN discussed the bill at length. (His remarks will be given hereafter.)

Mr. GARNETT submitted an estimate of the means of supplying the deficit, which it was argued, would result to the Treasury by the passage of this law. He considered the specific taxation an odious system, and he should go for its repeal.

Mr. BUSH moved to rise and report the bill to the House; carried.

Mr. COLLINS said that the question had been fully discussed; this is a deliberative Assembly, and a plain statement of facts is enough for such a body, and especially when the matter has been discussed upon every stump in the country. I assert with the gentleman from Meade, (Mr. Harris) that the right of specific taxation is not within the spirit or letter of the Constitution. There are a few who are willing to stand up to direct taxation. Mr. Collins stated that there were prospective drafts upon the Treasury, and also what they were, and concluded by saying, that those who vote upon this question should vote with a prospective taxation in view. He would vote for this bill, and when the deficiency arises, and it became necessary, he would vote for a tax.

Mr. T. D. BROWN withdrew his amendment.

Mr. HAGGARD offered an amendment as a substitute for the whole bill, which was to graduate the tax upon specific articles, making them pay in proportion to their value; lost.

Mr. HUGHES moved, (as a test question,) to lay the bill upon the table till the first day of June. The yeas and nays being called, it was carried, the vote being as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Abell, Bailey, Bonland, Bowen, Bowling, Boyd, J. Brown, Bullock, Bush, Chilton, Christopher, Collins, Duncan, Eaker, Gaines, Garnett, Grainger, Grundy, Hamilton, Hanson, Harris, Ireland, Johnston, Kerrick, McReynolds, Miller, Pearce, Pratt, Railey, Short, Smith, Speed, J. N. Stephens, Talbott, Thomas, Towles, Turner, D. P. White, Wilkins, Wilson, Wood, Wright and Asa Young—43.

Mr. COLLINS offered the following:

Resolved, That after this week, this House will meet at half past nine o'clock, A. M.; which was adopted.

Mr. TURNER had leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the Richmond and Lancaster Turnpike Company; referred.

Mr. EAKER had leave to bring in a bill to increase the jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace of the town of Carrollton; referred.

Mr. BLANTON had leave to bring in a bill for

the benefit of certain persons of Owen county; referred.

Mr. WILSON had leave to bring in a bill to amend an act, entitled an act to incorporate the town of Lagrange; referred.

Mr. ELLIOTT had leave to bring in a bill allowing an additional constable to the county of Johnson; referred.

Mr. MOORE had leave to bring in a bill to establish a police court in the town of Mt. Vernon; referred.

Mr. ELLIOTT had leave to bring in a bill declaring Middle Creek navigable from one point to another; referred.

Also—a bill establishing an additional precinct in the county of Floyd; referred.

Mr. SMITH had leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the Lancaster and Mt. Vernon turnpike company; referred.

Also—allowing an additional Justice to the county of Floyd; referred.

And then the House adjourned.

REMARKS OF MR. McMILLAN, of Nicholas, in the Senate, on the proposition to remove the county seat of Mason, from Washington to Maysville.

Mr. McMILLAN remarked, that occupying as he did, the position of immediate representative of the people of Mason on this floor, he must be permitted to trouble the Senate with the reasons that would determine his vote on this vexed question. At a meeting in the town of Washington, in February, 1845, before the bitterness and acrimony that now so unfortunately exist, in reference to this question of removal, it was a matter settled and agreed upon by all parties, that removals of county seats should not be made on slight and uncertain grounds—that nothing short of an expression in favor of removal, by a majority of all entitled to vote in a county, should induce legislative action. An act submitting the question to the people, was passed by the Legislature, then in session, and a vote the ensuing August election taken; the result of which was claimed as a victory by both parties. The Legislature, however, refused to remove, and the question was again submitted to the people. This trial, like the former, was unsatisfactory. The Legislature again refused to remove, and the friends of Maysville announced their determination to continue the agitation of the question, and bring it up in the way of a petition before your honorable body at the present session.

Thus stood matters when I became a candidate for a seat on this floor. In responding to the question so frequently propounded, "are you in favor of Washington or Maysville as the seat of justice," on all occasions, both public and private, I told the people of Mason that I was not the candidate of either party, but I should deem it my duty as Senator, to vote the will of my constituents in Mason; that if a majority of all entitled to vote were in favor of removing the county seat to Maysville, I should vote for its removal, but not otherwise. In my intercourse with the people of the county, I met with no one who directly questioned the correctness of my position; but so far as an expression of opinion was given, it seemed to meet the approbation of both parties. The question now comes up: has such an expression been given, of the will of the voters of Mason, as to leave no doubt on the mind of Senators what that will is? It will be seen, by a proper reference, that Mason county has twenty seven hundred and thirty legal voters. A petition, got up with much labor and care, to guard against mistakes, is presented from seventeen hundred and seventy one of the legal voters of the county, praying the removal of the county seat to Maysville. After an examination of this petition by gentlemen representing the interest of Washington, and who were doubtless well qualified to discharge the duty assigned them, but twenty nine of those names were assailed as erroneous. Ten of these were conceded to be so, and nineteen remained in a state of doubt and uncertainty. Now sir, concede the whole twenty nine to be wrong and strike them from the list, and how stands the matter then? Why, it leaves 1,742 names untouched and unquestioned. Take 1,742 from 2,730, and you have 988, as the number of voters opposing the removal. The difference between 988 and 1,742, is 754—the majority in favor of removal. This, then, being the result, the case is made out, and the duty of Senators a plain one. The right of the people of Mason to determine for themselves the location of their county seat, is questioned by no one here or elsewhere, nor can it be, without running counter to the great principle upon which rests our happy representative form of government. I ask you then, Senators, to unite with me in carrying out the will of a large majority of the voters of Mason, as the best mode of promoting the ends of justice, and restoring peace and harmony among that portion of my constituents.

REMARKS OF MR. S. YOUNG, on the bill to divorce Mary McGillis.

Mr. SPEAKER: It happens to fall to my lot to stand up in my place on this floor, as the sincere advocate of this amiable lady, when it must be obvious to every gentleman upon this floor, that I am deficient even in physical strength to do justice to her cause, on account of my recent and severe affliction from an acute disease called pneumonia. But the importance of this case, Mr. Speaker, forces me to request the indulgence of this House, so far, at least, as to make a brief statement of facts involved in the question.

Mary McGillis was married to her present husband in 1840, at Liverpool, in England; she was the daughter of an officer in the British navy. Soon after the marriage, her husband, (John Gillis), was guilty of some speculations, felonious in their character, or else amounting to high misdemeanor, which forced him to leave his country and come to the U. States, to avoid prosecution. I am further informed, (for I can state nothing from my own knowledge,) that this McGillis stopped at New York, obtained there a situation as clerk in a mercantile house, stole various articles from his employer, was arrested and committed to the toms for six months; and here the amiable, but unfortunate lady, gave a very striking display of that noble trait of female character, which enables her still to be kind to us in the most sad misfortunes—a bright jewel in the character of the fair, which contributes much to the safety and happiness of mankind. It appears from the proofs, that this worthy lady visited her degraded and ruined husband in prison, and carried him refreshments there; but as soon as liberated, he robbed his wife of every description of personal property, and even her clothing, and then abandoned her. I will not attempt sir, for the honor of human nature, a full detail of all the evidence in this case; it would display such wickedness and depravity on the part of the husband, as would exhibit him to the world, in a moral point of view, a shapeless, hideous and wicked monster, who, by some strange, and to me inexplicable good fortune, possessed an angel for a wife, without being in any degree capable of appreciating her distinguished worth. She unites in her person, great symmetry of form, majestic port, great sweetness, softness and elegance of manners, all beautifully harmonized with every superior intellectual endowment.

I think sir, I need say no more; I believe confidently, that there is not a member of this House who will refuse to grant the favor petitioned for by this worthy lady. She wishes to be divorced from her husband, who has proved to be a very bad man,

and to be restored to all the rights and privileges of an unmarried lady, and to her maiden name, and thereby relieved entirely of the odium and disgrace of a name which has been rendered odious and disgraceful, by the conduct of John McGillis.

PHENIX LODGE, No. 28, I. O. of O. F. under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Kentucky, hold their regular meetings every Tuesday evening, at their new Hall, corner of Main and Ann streets, immediately opposite the Weisiger House, at 7 o'clock. Transient brethren are invited to visit us.

Wm. M. Todd, Secretary. H. GILNER, N. G. January 1, 1848.

For Sale, THE FAIRLY formerly owned by A. W. LOCKWOOD, on the Georgetown Turnpike, 2 1/2 miles from Frankfort, containing 23 1/2 ACRES, with line brick dwelling, large barn, and other suitable out houses. The farm will be sold at a fair price, and on easy payments. For particulars, apply to Edward S. Washington, on the premises, or Joel Baker, Frankfort. Possession given 1st March.

A. O. SMITH, Louisville, Ky. January 17, 1848.—14-61

FRANKFORT SHOE STORE, (Sign of the Big Boot.)

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his old customers and visitors generally, to his large stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, all of which were bought at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. Also, a good stock of Gentlemen's fine CALF BOOTS and HIKERS' ANNS, (of my own manufacture) together with a large stock of

HATS AND CAPS, of the latest styles. The public are invited to call and examine my stock, before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell low for cash. SETH BEERS, Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

MANSION HOUSE, CORNER OF MAIN AND ST. CLAIR STS., FRANKFORT.

NELSON SHELDS HAS purchased this large and well constructed Hotel, and having thoroughly repaired and refitted it, is now ready to receive and accommodate all who may favor him with a call. Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

WEISIGER HOUSE, BY THOS. S. THEOBALDS, Jan. 1, 1848. Frankfort, Kentucky.

HARRY I. TODD. ROBERT H. CRITTENDEN. TODD & CRITTENDEN, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUOR. FRANKFORT, KY. January 1, 1848.

LAZ. LINDSEY, WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION FORWARDING MERCHANT, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

Received per Grey Eagle this 100 PACKAGES containing 6 Gallons each, BRANDY and WINE, of all kinds, none Also, per same Boat, direct from New Orleans 50 hhls prime sugar, 60 sacks Rio Coffee, 25 do Java do, 80 barrels Molasses, 50 do Fish, Nos 1, 2 and 3.

Also, landing from same Boat: 100 boxes Candles, 100 hhls, Ohio Flour, warranted superfine, 40 sacks Buckwheat Flour, and 10 bbls. do, All which will be sold at very low prices. Frankfort, Dec. 30, 1847. LAZ. LINDSEY.

STOUGHTON & ELLIS, CORNER OF MAIN AND ANN STS., FRANKFORT, KY.

THE public are informed that the subscribers have recently opened a Restaurant and Coffee House in this place, which for neatness of fixtures, and completeness of arrangement, is not excelled in the West. Their Liquors are of the choicest kind. Their Larder is always supplied with every description of eatables that may be called for.

They only request their friends and the public to give them one call—others will follow as a matter of course. Frankfort, January 1, 1848. STOUGHTON & ELLIS.

CAPITAL HALL, Corner St. Clair Street and Broadway, Frankfort.

A. G. DILLON, RESPECTFULLY informs the public and the Members of the Legislature, that he has purchased the above establishment and is prepared to furnish gentlemen with every luxury of the season—such as

OYSTERS, BIRDS, FISH, EGGS, &c. &c. Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

HASSETT HOUSE, BROADWAY, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

E. D. HASSETT, HAVING rebuilt his house, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared, to serve up every article in the Coffee House that the market affords, in as good style as any other establishment of the kind in the West. His Larder is never empty, but on the contrary is well filled with

FISH, FOWLS, VENISON, TRIPE, OYSTERS, &c. He is prepared to wait on gentlemen at all times, day and night. Give him a call. January 1, 1848.

St. Louis Golden Syrup. 10 TEN gallon Kegs, for family use; a very superior article, just received and for sale by

Jan

